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RETAIL PRICE LIST

Judy's Cactus Garden

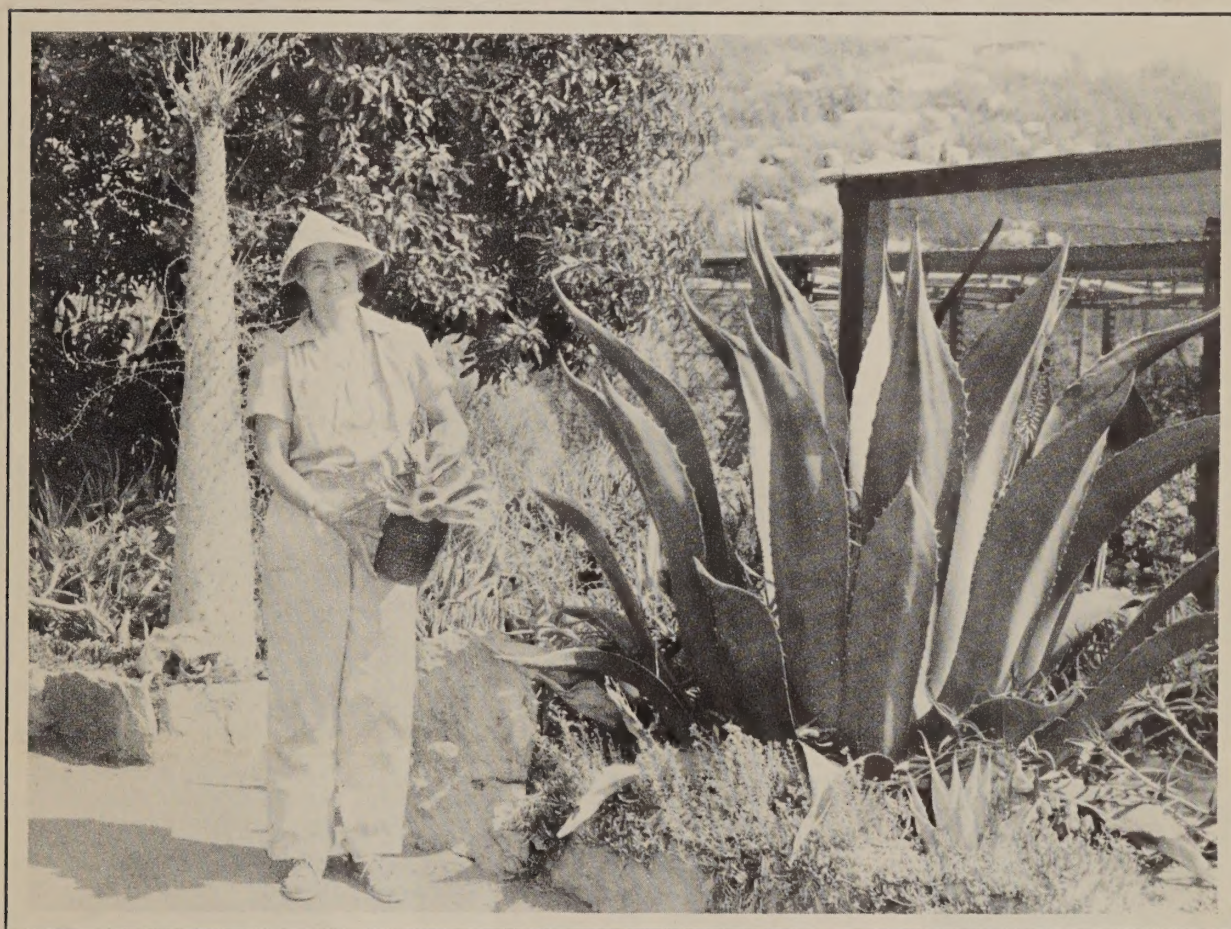
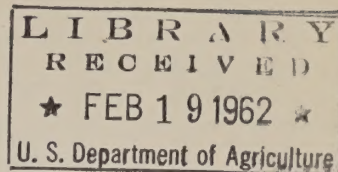
Route 2, Box 216-A

• Fallbrook, California

~~1960~~

1962

J. C. and Judy Buttner, Owners



Judy at Work

TERMS

Cash with order please. We guarantee safe delivery in the U. S. or Canada. We prepay shipping costs on all orders of \$3.00 or more to any point within the 8th zone. California customers add 4% sales tax to order. Please add 50¢ for postage, packing and handling if order amounts to less than \$3.00.

Each variety labeled with both botanical and common name.

Make checks or money orders payable to JUDY'S CACTUS GARDEN.

We are happy to receive letters of inquiry from any of our patrons and will do our best to answer questions relative to the successful growing and development of your plants.

This list cancels all previous lists.

Visitors are welcome. We are open daily except Saturdays.

SHOPPING SERVICE

We have many plants in quantities too small to list herein. We also have contacts with other wholesale growers and with collectors whereby we can often secure special plants for our customers that would otherwise be unavailable to them. Write us your special wants. We will gladly quote prices if possible.

ACRODON BELLIDIFLORUS. Peppermint daisy. Gray green triangular leaves with short tip, edged with a few horny teeth; flowers like English daisies, white with red edge, give appearance of being pink. From Cape Province. 2 1/2"-3", .30



ADROMISCUS CRISTATUS An interesting plant with hairy trunk like a small tree. Thick velvety leaves are dark green with wavy tips. Likes part shade. Water moderately. 3", .50

ADROMISCUS MAMILLARIS. Low bare plantlet with short fingerlike leaves; green, heavily flecked with brown. Somewhat like "Plover Eggs", but smaller. 1"-1 1/2", .35



AEONIUM CANARIENSE. Giant Velvet Rose. Huge soft velvety green rosettes up to 20" across when well grown. Tall, pyramidal spikes with hundreds of tiny yellow blossoms. Likes cool moist place. Fast, easy to grow. Sun or shade. .40

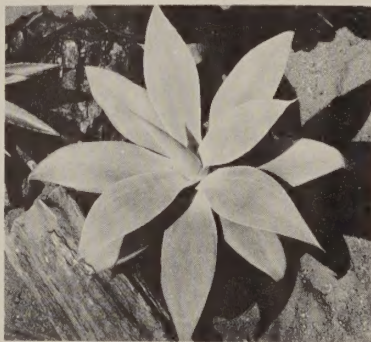
AEONIUM GOOCHIAE. Rosettes range from 2" to 4", on slender branches. Dark olive-green leaves, rather sticky. Pink flowers. Fine for pots or for hanging baskets. 2"-3", .35

AEONIUM SEDIFOLIUM. Bushy little plants from the Canary Islands, forming cushions 4" to 6" high. Small rosettes at ends of woody branches, composed of sticky leaves of unusual reddish brown. Large golden yellow flowers. Keep moist. Branched plants, 2 1/2"-3", 1.25

AEONIUM SPECIES. Government Import. Rose like plant with pink finely sawtoothed edges. Rosettes grow up to 12" or more in diameter. Huge trusses of tiny pink flowers in season, and when dried are fine for decorative arrangements. Need large pots for full growth. Small plants, .40

AEONIUM SPECIES NO. 2. Blushing Rose. Apple green cupped rosettes, edged with pink. Form short stemmed clusters. In large pots will grow to 15" diameter or more. 2" to 5" plants, .40

AEONIUM PSEUDOTABULAEFORME. Green Platters. Smooth bright green leaves tightly laid in flat platter-like rosettes. Form many branches, each ending in a rosette. 3"-5", .40



AGAVE ATTENUATA. One of the Century plant family. Soft, light green leaves. No thorns. Makes a fine specimen with smooth gray trunk to 4 feet. May be kept dwarf. Fine for porch or indoors. Native of Mexico. 6", 1.00
12"-14", 2.50

AGAVE ANGUSTIFOLIA, VARIEGATA, (Called A. Picta by the trade). Rather narrow yellow-green leaves, lighter yellow or white margins. Small white teeth turning black. Grows to 30" diam. 6" plants, .50; 12", 2.00; larger, 4.00

AGAVE SPECIES, "Judy's Incurva". Botanical name not known. Tips of leaves of mature plants curve inwards. Mature plant 24" to 30" tall, of close rosette formation. Young plants are more open. Bluish green. 4"-6", 1.80

SOLD ONLY ON SPECIAL ORDER.

IDRIA COLUMNARIS. A tree from Lower California. Trunk shaped like an up-side-down carrot, with thorny branches and leaves growing all up and down the sides of this gray colored oddity. One of the rarest of Mexico's floral wonders. Write for quotations as to size, weight and height.

INSTRUCTION BOOK.

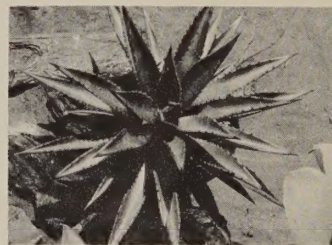
64 page booklet, "CACTUS AND SUCCULENTS AND HOW TO GROW THEM", by Hazelton, with many illustrations. Tells about soil, light, water, potting, varieties, and many other interesting features about growing cacti and succulents. 55¢ postpaid

CACTUS BOOKS. Some of our customers have written us asking for information and pictures on different phases of cactus culture.

This Price List is the only free material we have along this line. However, there is a wealth of material in cactus and succulent books, many of which may be borrowed from your public library.

We have a free list of available cactus books which will be useful to those who wish to purchase something for their own libraries, or who presently do not know what to ask for. This list will be sent on request.

CACTUS SOCIETIES. There are many groups throughout the U.S. and Foreign countries who meet regularly in the interest of studying and enjoying cactus and succulent plants. At these meetings many common problems are discussed and experiences shared. For information as to your nearest Cactus Society, ask your local or state Chamber of Commerce, or write to Mr. E. S. Taylor, 3016 Nebraska Avenue, South Gate, California, (President, Cactus and Succulent Society of America.)



AGAVE DECIPIENS. Dark green narrow leaves, tipped with black spines, toothed margins. Neat, compact young plants, 4"-6", .50; 12"-14", 1.25

AGAVE DESERTII. Native of high desert above Palm Springs, California. Gray green plants of clustering habits. Stand cold and snow conditions. Maximum diameter of one plant about 24". Thick, stiff leaves. Young plants or offsets about 6" tall, .50

AGAVE FILIFERA. Needle & Thread Plant. Rosettes forming offsets, stiff tapering leaves, shiny green with 2-3 white lines and a pale horny band splitting into long threads. Beautiful species from Mexico, up to 20" diameter. 4" to 6" plants, .50

AGAVE FOURCRAEA. A large type. Leaves long and narrow with black tips and small marginal teeth, reddish to black. Medium blue green with white overcast. 6", .50

AGAVE IMPERIALIS. Regal Lady. One of the larger types. Sometimes leaves are without teeth, but at times small black marginal teeth are produced. Color very light bluish green. 4" to 6" plants, .50; 10" to 12", 1.00

AGAVE MURPHEYI. Rosette of narrow light green leaves, sometimes having a pinkish blush at edges and tips. Small marginal teeth. Grows to about 36" diameter. Bulbils do not resemble parent when small, but are of a bluish green, very light in tone. Young plants, 1.25; larger, 2.50

AGAVE VICTORIA REGINAE TYPE. Broad toothless leaves with short terminal spikes, leaves marked with

white lines. Many of these young seedlings offset freely. 2 1/2"-3", 1.00



AGNIRICTUS AGNINUM. Sheep's Tongue. Smooth fleshy leaves, brave yellow flowers open late afternoons in summer. Clumps readily, grows fast, thrives in sun or shade. 2 1/2" pot size, .25

ANACAMPSEROS TELEPHIASTRUM. Wild Rose. Forms a small rosette of fat green leaves, with numerous wooly hairs in the leaf axils. Flowers about 1" diameter, like single pink roses, opening late mornings and afternoons during May. Semi-shade. .20, .35

MINIATURE ALOE. Pixie. A really brown colored plant, semi-transparent leaves, marked with fine lines of darker brown. Mature plants seldom over 2" diameter. 1"-1 1/2", .50

ALOE SPECIES. Crosby's Multiplier. Rosettes of light bluish green leaves with scattered warts and soft teeth. Plant develops offsets freely, forming nice clumps. Two to 2 1/2" pot size, .25; 3" pot size, .40

ALOE STRIATA HYBRIDS. Aloe Striata has smooth leaves with smooth coral edges, and is one parent of these interesting hybrids. But what was the other parent? The seedlings come out in many interesting variations. Grow fast, very showy as they attain full size, up to 24" diameter. 2"-3" plants, .20; 5"-6", .40

APICRA SPECIES. Dark green leaves in compressed rows, somewhat angular, rough upper surface. Similar to haworthias, they differ in flower, and are slower growing. Fine for indoors. 2" pot size, .45

APTENIA CORDIFOLIA. Much branched, up to 24" long. Fresh green, heart shaped leaves 1" long, similar to "Ice Plant". Small, bright, deep magenta flowers. Will flourish and flower in shady conditions; suited to rock gardens, or hanging baskets. 3" to 5" long, .35

ARGETA PETRENSIS. Whitish grey-green leaves in roundish pairs, purple flowers. From Karoo. Growing period in summer. Keep rather dry in winter, not below 53°F. Needs light position in greenhouse or window. For outdoors, needs part shade. Branched plants 2 1/2"-3" diameter, 1.00

BRYOPHYLLUM COLLECTION. Air Plants. Exquisite plantlets form on edges of these three varieties, taking root upon contact with the soil, requiring no planting. No. 1. B. Daigremontianum, Sprouting Leaf, has broad leaves, indented edges, pointed at tip. No.2. B. Tubiflorum, Hollywood Palm, has narrow tubelike leaves. These two are the parents of No. 3, B. Houghtonii, Coconut Palm, which is so named because it looks like a miniature coconut palm. These all bloom in winter, large sprays of bell-like flowers. Three alike, or one of each for 50¢

BRYOPHYLLUM SCANDENS. Gray Wire. A strong climbing variety, with stems, leaves, and flowers all a gray mouse-color. Young plants, .50

CEPHALOPHYLLUM ALSTONII HYBRIDS. Plants form leafy rosettes of pencil-like leaves on prostrate stems. Purplish flowers bloom from midwinter into summer. Colors vary due to hybridizing. Compact young plants, .35

CHEIRIDOPSIS CANDIDISSIMA. Victory Plant. Its V-shaped pairs of whitish leaves frame white or pale pink blooms like silken asters, often 2 or 3 inches across. Winter flowering. Small, .25; 3" pot size, .40; Specimens, 1.00

COTYLEDON SPECIES. Green Fingers. Short fat leaves in clusters resemble stubby fingers. Bright light green, sometimes tinged with red. Yellow, bell-like flowers dangle from stems about 12" tall. A delight for corsage makers. Plants branch with age. Like plenty of sun. Young plants, each, .50

CRASSULA ARGENTEA. Jade Plant. Often mistakenly called C. Arborescens. Rubbery green leaves, often red at margins. Small white flowers in clusters during winter. Partial shade or full sun. Exceptional house plant. 4" tall, .25



CRASSULA ARGENTEA VARIEGATA. Rainbow Jade. Variegated in shades of pink, yellow, cream and green. Part shade. .35

CRASSULA ARBORESCENS. Silver Dollar. A large shrubby plant, large silvery gray leaves with red margin and some red dots on upper side. White flowers later turn red, but it rarely ever blooms. Suitable for indoors or outside. 6" to 8" plants, .75

CRASSULA DELTOIDEA Silver Beads. A distinct plant with very fleshy, white, mealy coated, triangular leaves, and dainty pinkish blossoms in fall. Likes sun. Loses its whiteness in full shade. Small, .25

CRASSULA FALCATA. Scarlet Paint Brush. Sometimes called Lima Bean plant because the leaves have the shape of pods of green lima beans. Bright scarlet to orange red flowers in much branched clusters last for weeks during summer. Good for house or garden. 2 1/2"-3", .25; 5", .50

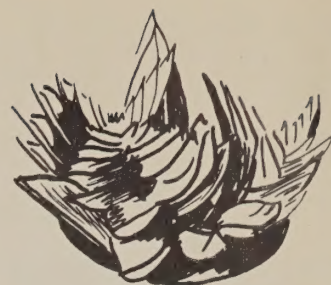
CRASSULA LYCOPODIODES. Fairy Pine. Its slender leafy stems resemble one of the club mosses, and the flowers are so small they are seldom noticed. Penetrating perfume when blooming. Likes full sun or part shade. .20; .35

MINIATURE CRASSULAS. Delightful pair for Hanging Baskets. No. 1, C. Reversi-setosa has tiny hairy-leaved rosettes bearing white flowers in season. No. 2, C. Marginalis, Var. Minima has tiny white blossoms, each petal outlined with red. Even the tiny heart-shaped leaves have an edging of red spots. Both are delicate in appearance, adding charm to a hanging garden. Small clump of each, .50

CRASSULA MULTICAVA. Freely branching plant up to 12" high. Heart shaped, grass-green leaves, often with a reddish tinge, finely pitted. Sprays of minute flowers, pinkish white, in spring and summer, very dainty. Make long lasting cut flowers. An African beauty. Plants from 2 1/4" pots, .35



CRASSULA PYRAMIDALIS. Pyramid Crassula. This is a rare, collector's item. Leaves are hard and tightly overlapped, forming almost square columns. Blooming time is in the fall. The flowers are fragrant, white, in "shaving brush" formation. Porous soil. Water when dry. 2", .75



CRASSULA RESEDA. Red Star Plant. Four sided star, red leaves arranged symmetrically, change to green and red in late summer during blooming. Likes sun. Flowers fine for arrangements. Small plants, .35



CRASSULA RUPESTRIS. Heavenly Twins. Branches freely and blooms with a dainty pinkish and white flower, continuous most of summer months. Remains dwarf. Light green foliage. .20

CRASSULA SPATHULATA. Hearts and Stars. Low trailing shrub with heart shaped leaves, dainty star shaped flowers in delicate pink, winter to spring. Useful for baskets, valuable winter flowerer. Young branched plants out of 2" pots, 5"-8" long, .35

COTYLEDON MACRANTHA. Dollar Leaf. Loose rosettes of large green leaves edged in red, bear waxy red bells in winter. Sun or part shade. A fine patio plant. Nice plants, .50

COTYLEDON UNDULATA. Silver Crown. Shrubby plant from Cape Province, leaves rounded at the top with wavy red edge, thickly frosted with white when grown indoors, but beautifully shaded from silver to burnt orange in our California sun. 2 1/2"-3", .45

CYANOTIS SOMALIENSIS. Pussy Ears. Pro-cumbent stems covered with furry-edged triangular leaves. Also has furry, three-petaled blue flowers. Small plants, .40

DELOSPERMA ECHINATUM. A bushy little plant with pale green, fleshy, oval leaves covered with tiny white pimples, which are often tipped with a bristle like hair. Yellow flowers borne more or less continuously. 2"-3", .35

ECHEVERIA AMOENA. Pleasant Baby. A dainty miniature member of the Echeveria family, forming softly colored rosettes in tones of lavender and bluish gray, about 1/2 to 2" across. .35

PELARGONIUM ECHINATUM. Sweetheart Geranium. Thorny, cactus-stemmed species, with possibly the most beautiful of all geranium flowers. Loose clusters of small, single, white flowers. Petals blotched with reddish purple. Older flowers turn from white to pink. Dormant in summer. Leaves grow out again. Small, .75

AGAVE PARVIFLORA. Miniature plant, up to 6" diameter. Slender, pointed leaves of dark green, marked both top and bottom with white irregular lines. Short reddish brown spines at tips of leaves, edges white, breaking off into short white threads. Seedlings, about 2", .50

EUPHORBIA PFERSDORFI. Pickeninny Toes. A dwarf tree type that forms a many branched specimen. Grows quickly in rich soil. Water moderately. Small plants, .35

ECHEVERIA BYRNESIA. Lemon Rosette. Tight rosettes of yellow green, pink tipped leaves. Orange bell shaped blooms. Grows fast, offsets freely. Rarely offered. Small, .40

ECHEVERIA GLAUCA. Hen and chickens. Lovely rosettes, bluish green leaves, soon forming clusters of little plants around the mother. Very popular with our grandmothers, this echeveria is worthy of a place in every collection. Easy to grow. 3"-4" .35

ECHEVERIA HAAGEANA HYBRID. Fruit Cups. A good hybrid with short bloom stalks, orange flowers. Smooth, light green leaves, in cup-like rosettes. Plants form numerous short branches as they mature. 3" plants, .45



ECHEVERIA DORIS TAYLOR. Plush Rose. Leaves are medium green, plush-like in texture, appearing to be covered with silvery mist. Bloom in summer bearing orange bells on brown felted stems. Partial shade. 2 1/2"-3" diameter .50



ECHEVERIA ELEGANS. Mexican Gem. Has spoon shaped powdery white leaves. Dainty pink blossoms in spring on graceful stems from 10"-12" tall. Continues blooming several weeks. One of the loveliest. 1 1/2"-2", .25 2 1/2"-3", .50



ECHEVERIA HARMSII. Velvet Leaf. Gray-green leaves with deep red margins, of velvety texture. Free bloomer when small. Bright orange bell-like flowers. 2 1/2"-3" pot size, .35

ECHEVERIA HOVEYII. Pastel variegated leaves, in stripings of creamy white and pinkish white on pale soft grayish green. Edges of leaves sometimes notched or irregularly indented. Will grow up to 12" diameter. Plants, 2", \$1.00; 5" or over, \$5.00

ECHEVERIA LINGUAEFOLIA. A thick leaved, turgid type of rosette, medium green in color. 2 1/2" to 3", each 40¢

ECHEVERIA MULTICAULIS. Red Rosettes. Small dark red and green rosettes on many branching stems. Bright red flowers. Plants 3" to 4" tall, .25

ECHEVERIA SET-SPRUCII. Setting Sun. A velvety leaved hybrid, with green rosettes turning quite red-

dish in the sun or when dry. Sprays of small orange bells in the late spring. Both flowers and rosettes used in corsage making. 2" to 3" plants, .25



ECHEVERIA KEWENSIS. Wax Rose. Lovely bluish leaves edged with purple. Charming coral blooms in summer. Develops large showy clumps. 4" pot size, .50

ECHEVERIA FLAMEA. Very similar to E. Gibbiflora-metallica. One of the finest of the heavy stemmed varieties. Rosettes colored deep maroon red, becoming mottled when grown in the sun; acquiring a metallic sheen in part shade. Will grow up to 36" tall with many branches. Flower stems rise 2 feet above the plants, opening in winter with their orange-red pendant bells. 6" to 8" rosettes, 1.35



ECHEVERIA PULVINATA. Chenille Plant. Dark green leaves and stems, covered with soft fine hairs, edged in red. Large bright bell-like blossoms in mid-winter. One of the showiest of the Echeverias. For 3" pots, .50

ECHEVERIA SET-OLIVER. Another velvety leaved type, but more silvery, with large orange bell-like flowers in late spring, similar to those of Echeveria Harmsii which is one of the parents of this fine hybrid. 2" to 3" diameter, .25

ECHIDNOPSIS CEREIFORMIS. Arabian Knight. Stiffly branched plants from Southern Arabia up to 12" tall. Minute flowers at tips of dull green stems, brown outside, pale yellow inside. 4"-6" .45

EUPHORBIA CERIEFORMIS. One of the euphorbias named after a cactus. The name means "formed like a cereus", which is Latin for waxed candle. The plant is ribbed, with reddish "spines" on the ribs. Stem of young plants about 1 1/4" diameter. Plants about 4" tall, each, .35

EUPHORBIA ECHINUS. Morocco Hedgehog. Freely branching shrub, stem 1 1/2"-2" thick, with up-turned branches. White horny margins, short spines in pairs, reddish, later turning pale gray. Tiny bronze red flowers in season. Single plants 2"-3", .35 4"-6", .75; clusters from gallon cans, 1.00

EUPHORBIA LORICATA. African Tree. A columnar shaped plant, well defined ribs, with true leaves from warty tubercles near the top. Bright, vivid, interesting plants. .35

EUPHORBIA HERMENTIANA. Milk Tree. A West African erect growing plant with three-angled dark green stems mottled with cream, edged with paired spines, and bearing large upturned leaves up to 2" long. A good house plant. We have seen specimens 5 feet tall in large pots, indoors. 4"-6", 50; 12", 1.00

EUPHORBIA MAURITANICA. (Normal). A shrubby plant from Cape Province, freely branching from the base. Long erect branches are slender as a pencil;

yellow flowers bloom in early spring. Good background plant for gardens in moderate climates. Small plants out of quart cans, .65



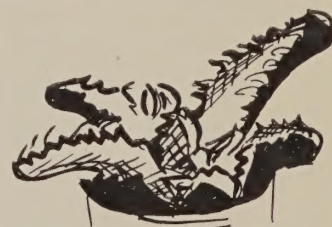
EUPHORBIA OBESA. Turkish Temple. Melon shaped plant, covered with exquisite markings reminding one of expensive plaid in color and texture. This plant at all ages resembles the top of an oriental mosque. A rare African plant to grace the finest collection. Stands cold better than most succulents. 1", .45; 1 1/2", .75



EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS. Crown of Thorns. Clusters of miniature red blooms form lovely contrast with the lively green foliage and dark tipped thorns. Plant in light porous soil, in sun or semi-shade. Small, .50; 8"-12", 1.25

EUPHORBIA SUBMAMMILLARIS. Corn Cob. Short young plants resemble dark green corn cobs, later branching irregularly from the base. Small red flowers. 2 1/2"-3", .20

FAUCARIA SULRUETERIA. Blue Boy. Similar to Tiger Jaws, but without prominent teeth. Smooth leaves have lovely bluish tint, slightly pink at edges and base. Deep yellow flowers in fall. .35



FAUCARIA TIGRINA. Tiger Jaws. So named because the thick green leaves edged with harmless tooth-like spikes remind one of open jaws. Bright yellow flowers open about 4 p.m. in late summer months. .25; clusters, .50

BLACK GASTERIA. Ebony King. A miniature plant very blackish green, short stubby leaves in irregular rosette. Typical gasteria flower in miniature size. Very rare. 3" plants 1.00

STYLOPHYLLUM EDULE. Indian Salad Greens. Native to California seaboard and adjacent islands. Pencil-shaped glaucous green leaves 4" to 6" long grow in little clusters branching from stems that become woody and covered with dried leaf remains. Yellowish-white flowers. The Indians are said to have used the young tender sprouts for greens. 3" plants, .35



GASTERIA. Ox Tongue. Tongue shaped leaves in opposite rows, flecked with white. Bell shaped flowers of coral pink and delicate green hang from tall graceful stems. Hummingbirds love their nectar. Thrives indoors, or in shade outdoors. .25; .50

GASTERIA CAESPITOSA. A miniature variety with slender thin leaves up to 6" long, mottled light green. Typical gasteria flowers in miniature on short stems. Medium plants, .50

GLOTTIPHYLLUM HYBRIDS. Tongue plants. Very succulent plants with forked stems, leaves in two rows, sometimes 4 or more to a growth, upper side rather bulged at the base. Flowers large, shining yellow from Sept. to Jan. Sandy soil, keep dry thru summer. Young seedlings. 1 1/2"-2", .25

HAWORTHIA CASSYTHA. Sandpaper Plant. A form of H. Tortuosa. Compact, deep green, rough leaves. Thrives indoors. Turns lovely rust color when grown in sun. 2 1/2"-3" diameter, .45

HAWORTHIA CHALWINII. Lizard Leaf. A leafy stemmed plant, whose many densely crowded leaves create a circular outline. Their rough texture of white dots on dull green increase their attractiveness. Small, .50; large, 1.00



HAWORTHIA COARCTATA. Cow-horn. Another leafy stemmed haworthia, but whose smoother leaves end in sharp points, giving a quite different effect from H. Chalwinii. Small, .50; large, 1.00

HAWORTHIA CURTISII. A small species. Light green small star-like forms, shading to soft rust brown. White dots on back of leaves. Clustering when small. 2 1/2", .35

HAWORTHIA CUSPIDATA. Window Plant. Light green leaves, rather turgid in form, have transparent skin on upper surface for admission of light to interior of plant - hence, "window plant". 2 1/2"-3" diam., .50

HAWORTHIA FASCIATA. Zebra Plant. Has white dots arranged in distinct cross bands on the back side of each leaf, the inner surface being smooth and plain green in color. Very fine. .35; .50

HAWORTHIA MARGARITIFERA. Wart Plant. Beautiful green leaves with tiny white warts. Blooms when small. Forms lovely clump. Easy to grow. Likes full shade, thrives indoors or out. Very long lived. .35; .50

HAWORTHIA MINIMA. A tiny pale green plant, with windowed leaves. The smallest of the haworthias. Clusters readily. Plants about 1" diameter, .35

HAWORTHIA PLANIFOLIA. Window Plant. Thin light green leaves with windows on edges and tips. Smooth surface. Delightful companion plant to H. Cuspidata. .35; .50

HEREROA DOLABRIFORMIS. Hatchet Leaf. Same family as "Elkhorn". Has many fine branches with tips like little hatchets. Bears small yellow flowers, opening late afternoons. 1 1/2", .35

HEREROA DYERI. Elkhorn Plant. Forms low, densely crowded clusters. The leaves are flattened edge-wise in the upper part, and notched, resembling an elk's horn. Flowers late afternoons. 2"-3" pot size, .25

HUERNIA PILLANSII VARIETY. Cockle Burrs. Stems covered with soft points simulating "cockle-burrs". Deep purple-red flowers, star-shaped, about 1" diameter, late summer. Loose sandy soil. Water when dry. Small clusters, .35

HUERNIA ZEBRINA. Zebra flower. This lovely plant bears striking flowers, like yellow stars barred with dark red. In the center is a raised glossy red ring. Unusual. Small, .25

KALANCHOE BLOSSFELDIANA. Winter Red. Pure red leaves in winter, turning to green and red in summer. Clusters of scarlet red flowers Jan. to March. Very popular. Full sun or shade. .25



KALANCHOE FEDTSCHENKOI. Purple Scallops. Deep purple scalloped leaves. You can take a leaf and fasten to your curtain, and tiny little plants will form in each indentation. Sun or part shade. .25



KALANCHOE TOMENTOSA. Panda Plant. Velvet covered gray leaves, edged in rust and seal brown. Unique brownish blooms late winter. Needs considerable sunshine. Fine specimens. Branched, .60

KLEINIA MANDRALESCAE. Blue Chalk Sticks. Long, rounded leaves, covered with pale bluish chalk on upright stems. Very showy. 3" to 4" tall, .50



KLEINIA PENDULA. Inch Worm. These fascinating plants grow upwards, then turn down to touch the ground and root again, then repeat the process, reminding you of the Inch Worm making its way along. Flowers on a long stem, usually red. Single plants, ea., .40

KLEINIA RADICANS. Pickle Vine. A low creeping form with pickle shaped leaves, powdery blue. The dry white flowers last many months, with startling effect. Nice hanging plant. 3" to 5", .35



KLEINIA REPENS. Royal Blue. Short finger-like leaves in small clusters of somewhat powdery blue color. When broken, gives off an odd but pleasant odor. Full sun. 2 1/2" pot size, .35

KLEINIA TOMENTOSA. Cob Web. Slender, cylindrical leaves, covered with thick white felt. Flowers yellow, rare. Keep almost completely dry in winter. 5"-6" tall, .50

MING MESEMB. A miniature form of mesembryanthemum, looks like a little ming tree when young. Low growing, small hard leaves and tough branches bear purple flowers of 4 petals in Greek Cross formation. Very slow growing. Good for borders or rock walls. Give plenty of light indoors. Branched plants, 4"-6", .65

NANANTHUS VITTATUS. February Daisy. Member of a family having very large roots, similar to a clump of short carrots. The leaves are roughened with little warty dots. This one has 1 inch long narrow triangular rough leaves, and small scintillating bright yellowish flowers in January and February. Small, .20



OTHONNA CRASSIFOLIA. Creeping daisy. Small succulent shrub, branches often over 3 ft. long. Fleishy soft, pale green leaves, rather thick and blunt, small daisy-like yellow flowers. Fine for baskets. Rich sandy soil fairly moist, full sun. Good ground cover in warm climates. Out of 2" pots, .35

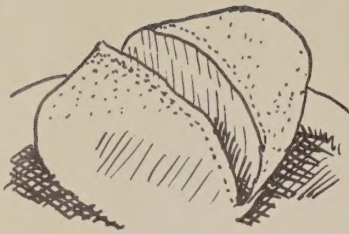
PACHYPHYTUM COMPACTUM. Tower of Jewels. From Mexico. Crowded leaves resemble piles of cut jewels, dark green with grayish white coating. Flower stems 16" long with reddish little bells. 2 1/2" plants, .50

PACHYVERIA CURTISII. "White Cloud". Greenish white rosettes, thick leaves, likes sun. 3" pot size, .35

PACHYVERIA HAAGII. Thick, stiff leaves in rosettes of hazy blue with flecks of lavender. Forms clusters. Tall flower spikes in late summer hold bright little orange bells. Sun or part shade. 3", .65

PELARGONIUM GIBBOSUM. Knotted Storksbill. Stems swollen at each joint. Gray-green, succulent foliage. Evening scent. Saffron-yellow flowers. .50

STOMATIUM FULLERI. Evening Twinkles. Clustering rosettes of toothed leaves resembling miniature Tiger Jaws. Bright yellow flowers late afternoon and evening. .35



PLEIOSPILOS. Split Rocks. Light brown in color, resemble granite rock. Yellow daisy-like blooms, nearly same diameter as plant open late afternoons in fall. These African plants require good drainage. Use plenty of gravel in the soil, and water very lightly. *P. Bolusii*, squarish form, - 35¢. *P. Nelii*, roundish form, - 35¢. 2 for .65

PLEIOSPILOS SPECIES. Living Rock. Young plants of a species of "rocks" which we believe to be *P. Magnipunctatus*. Similar to *P. Bolusii*, but leaves narrower and tapering abruptly. 1" to 1½", - .20

PORTULACARIA AFRA VARIEGATA. Rainbow Bush. Round leaves of green and cream, tipped with red on red stems. Single plants will branch and droop, making lovely hanging baskets or rock wall covers. Perfect for the rock garden. 3" to 4", .25

ROSULARIA PALLIDA. (Umbilicus chrysanthus.) Pale green, hairy rosettes, having a frosty look. Trailing low plants, fine for pots or hanging baskets. 2"-2½", .30

SANSEVERIA SUB-SPICATA. White Showers. A blackish-green, wide-leaved plant in loose rosettes. Leaves edged with a reddish margin, flowers in tall spike of tiny off-white raindrops, later forming bright orange seed balls. Fine in hanging baskets. 3" to 6" plants, .75

SEDUM ADOLPHI HYBRIDS. Golden Sedum. 3 different varieties, sizes for 2"-3" pots. 1 of each, .50

SEDUM COLLECTION. Group of assorted sedums, all with miniature leaves, low growing, liking sunshine. Collection of five varieties, named, .50

SEDUM ECHEVERIA HYBRID. Said to be a sedum, this little wheel-shaped light green rosette has flowers on 8" to 10" stems that are typically those of an *echeveria*. Plants form interesting clusters. About 3" diameter, .35

SEDUM GUATEMALENSE. Christmas Cheer. Bright green and red berry-type leaves, fast growing. Full or part sun. Prolific producer. 2 plants, .35

SEDUM MORANENSE. A wiry, low-growing plant with tiny green, red tinged leaves, which hug the stem so closely the branches cannot be seen. Tiny white flowers. The plant remains compact even when in bloom. Native of Mexico. Well branched plants, .50

SEDUM MORGANIANUM. Burro's Tail. Trailing plant, light green "tails" produce pinkish flowers on their tips. May become 4 to 6 ft. long with age. Use rich porous soil, light airy situation. Water generously. 3" plants, .35

SEDUM DASYPHYLLUM. Tiny bluish gray-green plant, native of Europe, has dainty little leaf clusters like small beads sewn in knots. Tiny flowers are charming. Clustered plant from 2¼" pots, .30

MILK IN YOUR EYE?

When working with your euphorbias do you sometimes get the milky white sap in your eye? When you feel that burning sensation you realize why the natives of Africa have used euphorbia sap to mix in the concoction they put on their poison arrows!

Well, Nature has a remedy that will instantly counteract the burning. That is the pure, freshly squeezed juice from a leaf of *Aeonium Lindleyii*.

These leaves are thick, quite juicy, and very easily pressed between two fingers. Can be squeezed right in your eye.

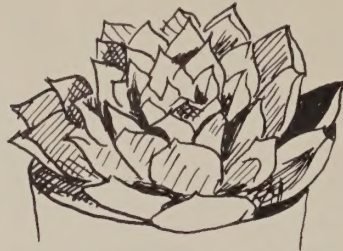
We offer nice plants of *Aeonium Lindleyii*, 3", .50

SEDUM STAHLII. Coral Beads. Grow this coffee red berried sedum in full sun and poor soil for maximum color and the effect of tightly strung beads in a chain of beads. 2 plants, .35

SEMPERVIVUM SPECIES. Webby Semp. Rosettes up to 1½" covered with fine hairs spun on tips of the brownish green leaves. Forms tight clusters, and when

mature, center plant produces a stalk of rose flowers and then dies. From the Alps, will live in the snow. Plants 1", .25

SEMPERVIVUM CALCARIUM. House Leek. In England these little rosettes with their surrounding ring of "chickens", are found growing on the thatched roofs of the peasant homes. The gray-green leaves have a pronounced purplish brown tip. 1½" plants, .25; 3", .50



SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM. Live Forever. Will stand the cold, even if covered with snow will survive the average winter. Large type, red tipped leaves in rosette pattern. .25; .50



STAPELIA GRANDIFLORA. "Black Beauty". Blackish purple flowers, smooth or partly wrinkled, narrow pointed petals, edged with silvery hair. Squarish, velvety, light green leaves, up to 10" or 12" tall, somewhat frosty looking. Almost odorless. 4"-6" single plants, .50

STAPELIA HIRSUTA HYBRIDS. Hairy Starfish Crosses. These lovely deep red stars are most attractive. They bloom freely the first season and in the window garden. Flowering season summer and fall. Water lightly during winter. For 3" to 4" pots, .50

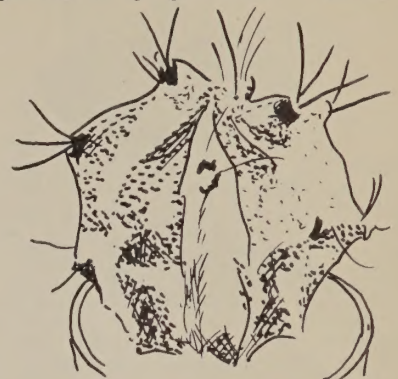


STAPELIA VARIEGATA. Starfish Flower. A most popular stapelia, easy to grow and flower. Blooms mottled brown and yellow in starfish shape. Stems mottled green and purple. Clumps, .50

TRICHODIADEMA DENSE. Desert Rose. A succulent that looks like a cactus because the tips of the short soft branches bear clusters of short soft spines! Flowers are bright lavender, roots become thick and tuber-like. Needs summer dormant period. Young plants, .35

URBINIA AGAVOIDES. Pseudo-agave. A Mexican plant with thick green leaves in a close rosette, sharply pointed, smooth and shiny, standing somewhat erect and slightly reddened towards the tips. Flowers in early spring. Culture same as *Echeverias*. Aristocratic. 1½", 35

URBINIA AGAVOIDES HYBRID. Naughty Baby. The leaves have a twist that creates a different character than the formal style of its parent. Red streaks and margins color the light green leaves. 3" plants, \$1.00



ASTROPHYTUM ORNATUM. Star Cactus. A favorite, of easy culture. It is beautifully dotted with myriad snow-flakes. Even the tiniest plants are perfect miniatures. Bears very beautiful lemon yellow flowers. A free bloomer. Small, .45



ARIOCARPUS FISSURATUS. Mexican Living Rock. Thornless plant from Mexico, bearing hard tubercles arranged in overlapping rows to resemble a grayish star. Large pink flowers appear at the wooly center in the fall. Use sandy soil with some leaf-mold or compost, water lightly only when dry. Slow growing. Likes sun. 3" diameter, 1.00

ASTROPHYTUM ASTERIAS. Sand Dollar. A scarce variety, quite spineless, resembles sea urchin in form and marking. Yellow flowers. Sandy soil. 1" seedlings, .35



BISHOP'S CAPS COLLECTED IN MEXICO

SELENICEREUS MACDONALDIAE. Queen of the Night. A beautiful night blooming cactus whose blossoms are astoundingly large. For mature growth, give plenty of sun, and plenty of water if outdoors in summer. Likes porous spongy soil. Needs stake or trellis. Climber. 12" plants, \$1.00

SPECIAL SELECTION NO. 10, ALL CACTUS
Ten different cacti, our choice. Sturdy plants. A splendid assortment, worthy to be in any collection. An excellent gift item. Mailed anywhere in the United States, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$2.95



ASTROPHYTUM MYRIOSTIGMA. Bishop's Cap. Flowers when small during a long blooming period. A white spineless plant, shaped like a Bishop's mitre. An unusual plant from old Mexico. Small. .35



GRAFTED CRESTS. We grafted many crests and normal type plants last summer, which will be ready for sale early in 1960. Free list sent on request.

HYLOCEREUS UNDATUS. A vigorous climber, of the night-blooming cereus group. The fruits of this plant are edible. Plants about 12" tall. \$1.00

CARNEGIA GIGANTEA. Arizona Giant, or Saguaro. Very stout columnar, many ribs, medium length gray spines. Grows easily, but very slowly. Seedlings are several years old. 1½" to 2", .50

CEPHALOCEREUS CHRYSACANTHUS. Golden Old Man. A bright yellowspined plant, the young plants bearing some wool. The mature plants are lovely blue, the ribs studded with yellow spines. At flowering produces masses of white wool. 5"-6" tall. .85

CEPHALOCEREUS SENILIS. Mexican Old Man. Stout columnar, many low ribs, short spines hidden with long white hair, for which this plant is widely noted. 1½" to 2", .50

CHAMAECEREUS SYLVESTRII. Peanut Cactus. Forms dense clusters of small short branches, very weak spines. Bright red flowers in May. 2"-2½" plants. .35

CLEISTOCACTUS HYALACANTHUS. Cigarette Cactus. Stout fluted columns, branching from base, covered with soft short white spines; dark red cigarette shaped flowers when 2 feet high. April to July. 4", .50; 6" to 8", 1.00

CONSOLEA RUBESCENS. Black Opuntia. When young the pads are almost black, dotted with small white areoles and without spines. Mature plants become more greenish, and produce spines on the sturdy trunk and older branches. 3" to 5", .50

ECHINOCEREUS DASYACANTHUS. A "rainbow" cactus that grows up to 6", with large bright yellow flowers. White, or tan, or pinkish spines are short, and almost entirely cover the plant like a dress of lace. 3" to 4" tall. .50

ECHINOCACTUS GRUSONII. Golden Barrel. The bright golden spines of these natives of Mexico fairly glow like a halo when nursery grown. 1½", .50; beautiful large show specimens, 4" to 5" diameter, \$5.00 plus postage.

ECHINOCACTUS HORIZONTALONIUS. Eagle Claws. Pale silvery-gray plant with few rounded ribs and recurved pink or red spines. Frilled pink flowers in summer from a wooly crown. 2", .50

ECHINOPSIS GREEN GOLD. Yellow Easter Lily Cactus. This unusual Echinopsis is a desirable addition to any collection. A genuine yellow flower, not merely creamy color. Small plants, 1" diameter, .35



ECHINOPSIS EYRIESII. White Easter Lily. Dark green globular plants with clusters of short spines growing from white tufts of wool. Flowers delightfully fragrant, and lovely in any collection. 1.00

ECHINOPSIS MULTIPLEX. Pink Easter Lily Cactus. From South America. A globular to barrel shaped plant, ribbed and with spines increasing in length with age of plant. Fragrant flowers with long wooly tubes spreading open like their namesakes, the Easter Lily. Freely clustering, easy to grow, likes sun. 2" pot size, .30; 4" to 5" pots, 1.00

ECHINOPSIS COLLECTION. One plant each of varieties that will bloom in white, yellow, and pink. All 3 for 1.75

EPITHELANTHA MICROMERIS. Button Plant. Collected in Mexico, these small plants are covered with a close network of grayish spines covering their many small nipples. Tiny pale pink flowers bloom at the top followed later by deep pink fruits in elongated berry shape. .75

ESPOSTOA LANATA. Peruvian Old Man. A handsome plant covered with white cottony hair. Very easily grown and a great favorite. Native to Northern Peru. 1½", .45

FEROCACTUS LATISPINUS. Crow Claws. The plants when young are globular, later becoming tall-cylindrical. Sharply ribbed, areoles felted, with stout flat spines, sometimes straight, or hooked; often brightly colored. 1½", .50 For 3"-4" pots, 1.00

FEROCACTUS ROBUSTUS. Globular dark green barrels with 8 ribs and stout gray spines. Yellow flowers. Plants begin to cluster when quite young. A single cluster has been found in Mexico with hundreds of heads in a mound 8 feet across. 2", .75; 2½", 1.00

FEROCACTUS WISLIZINII. Candy Barrel of Arizona. Globular, later becoming stout cylindrical. Many ribs and spines, yellow to red flowers. Seedlings, about 1½" .50

HARRISIA MARTINII. A pendant climber. Dark green cylindrical stems have scattered spines of 1" length. White flowers followed by egg-sized red edible fruits with a few long spines. The meat of these fruits is white, of a sherbet-like texture, with tiny black seeds. Delicious chilled. 3"-7", .50; 12"-15", \$1.00

TRICHOCEREUS HUASCHA. Yellow Glory. Large yellow lily-like flowers grow from erect stems covered with short yellow spines. Plants grow from 11" to 36", branching from the base, each branch 2" to 3" thick. Our plants are seedlings grown from parents with yellow flowers. 1", .35

TRICHOCEREUS HUASCHA VARIETY. White Glory. Same type as above, but with white flowers. These may be the result of hybridizing some white flowering Trichocereus and the Yellow variety. Our seedlings are from white flowering parents. 1½", .35

TRICHOCEREUS SPACHIANUS. White Torch. A quick and easy grower, branches freely from the base forming clusters. Large lily-like white flowers develop out of dark brown wooly buds, later producing pleasant edible fruits. Likes sun and porous loam. 2½"-3" tall, .20; 6" tall, .35

ZYGOCACTUS TRUNCATUS. Christmas Cactus. Fuschia-like flowers grow in winter from the tips and edges of flat narrow joints. Use sandy soil with plenty of leafmold. Keep damp but not soggy in a bright place away from direct sunlight. Red or salmon color flowers. Branched plants, \$1.00 Large plants for 5" pots, red only, \$2.50



LEMAIREOCEREUS PRUINOSUS. Powder Blue Cereus. A handsome plant covered with a powdery blue bloom, and brown-black spines. Pink flowers. Grows very easily. 2½"-3" pot size, .40

LEPISMIUM CRUCIFORME. A jungle plant, sometimes found on trees, frequently on rocks, with many long branches hanging or creeping. The joints are flattened or 3-angled, with crenulated margins, long white hairs in the areoles. Small cream flowers are followed by small, smooth, round purple fruits. 4", .75

LOBIVIA BINGHAMIANA. Globular, freely clustering small heads with few long gray spines. Red flowers May thru August. 1¼" diameter, each, .35

LOBIVIA HUASCHA. Red Glory. Splendid plants, forming clusters, covered with a halo of golden yellow spines. Interesting bright red blossoms. Fruits are edible. 3" tall, .50; specimens, 1.00

MACHAEROCEREUS GUMMOSIS. Sour Berries. Related to the Creeping Devil, this grows erect, later branching. Green to purple ribs. Mature plants produce tiny tart edible fruits often sold in Mexican fruit markets. 2", .50

MAMMILLARIAS - Assorted. Unnamed. A selection of varieties grown from seed gathered from one of California's finest Mammillaria collections. Majority flower when quite small. Some of these are extremely rare, but we can offer no names. Grow well in sun or shade. 1"-1½" diameter, .35

MAMMILLARIA BOCASANA. Powder Puff. Snow white hair instead of spines. Cream colored flowers, and bright red fruit. A jewel among cacti. Easy to grow. 1", .30; for 2"-3" pots, .60

MAMMILLARIA CAMPTOTRICHIA. Bird's Nest. A quick growing plant, covered with curling, soft, harmless yellow spines. Forms nice clusters. Sun or part shade, sandy soil. 1½" plants, .35

MAMMILLARIA CELSIANA. Honey Ball. An uncommon plant, globular, with short nipples and creamy yellow spines. Magenta-rose flowers May to September. With age forms beautiful large clusters. 1", .25

MAMMILLARIA COMPRESSA. Mother of Hundreds - Ball type, somewhat flat on top; offsets freely, some wool in crown and areoles, light colored spines, purple flowers when mature. Red fruits. 1½", .35; 2", .50 3", 1.00; Large clusters \$5.00 to \$10.00

MAMMILLARIA DECIPIENS. Gnome's Pincushion. Pale yellow spines, white flowers beginning in January. Offsets freely. Easily grown. 1½", .25; 3", .60

MAMMILLARIA DOLICOCENTRA. Ruby Dimpling. A quick growing cactus with bright red flowers, beautifully contrasting with the dark green of its tubercles. At maturity develops white cottony head. 1½", .35 3"-4" pot size, .75

MAMMILLARIA ELONGATA. Golden Stars. Early spring bloomer. Brilliant red berries follow dainty cream flowers. Light yellow harmless spines form a lacy star pattern over the body of plant. Branches freely. Keep loose soil, well drained. .30; clusters, .65

MAMMILLARIA FRAGILIS. Thimble Cactus. A miniature plant, somewhat taller than wide, covered with elegant white harmless spines. Offsets break off easily, but every one will grow. Small, .25; 1½"-2" high, .50

MAMMILLARIA HAHNIANA. Old Lady. The snowy-white hair increases in thickness and length with age. A show specimen. Always attracts attention. Violet red flowers from December to February.
1 1/2", .45; 2 1/2"-3" diam., 1.00

MAMMILLARIA LASIACANTHA. Shaggy Pincushion. A miniature ball-shaped plant from Mexico, Arizona and Texas. It is so completely covered with white bristle-like or hair-like spines the green body is not noticed. Seldom offsets. Tiny white flowers, banded with red, later followed with long nipple-like red fruits. Plants 1"-1 1/2", .50

MAMMILLARIA PROLIFERA. Grape Cactus. A tiny gray colored plant that offsets plentifully. After blooming, small red berries decorate the little grape-like clusters.
3/4" single plants, .15; 1" to 1 1/2" clusters, .35



MAMMILLARIA RHODANTHA. Rainbow Pincushion. Spines vary greatly in color from pale yellow to dark red. Flowers bright red. A rapid grower.
1 1/2"-2", .45



MAMMILLARIA WILDII. Fishhook Pincushion. An extremely free flowering plant. The spines are harmless. Flowers during a long period in summer. The small red seed pods are very bright. If left on the plant, add materially to its beauty.
1", .25

NOTOCACTUS APRICUS. Sun Cups. Ball type cactus with yellow blooms, almost larger than the plant, appearing April and May. 2 1/4" diameter, \$1.00

NOTOCACTUS OTTONIS. Indian Head. Globular plant, clustering from the base; bristly red-brown spines, bright yellow flowers from May through summer.
1 1/2", .35

OPUNTIA COMPRESSA. Low growing, prostrate type with pads about 4" long. Flowers a smokey rose. Single rooted pad, .35

OPUNTIA ROSARICA. Hairbrush. Low bush with cylindric branches, each joint with definite ribs, covered with purplish or brownish spines. Yellow flowers May - June. .40

TEPHROCACTUS PENTLANDII NUDUS. Green Potatoes. Small joints, somewhat egg-shaped, with greenish, smooth skin; areoles indented like eyes of a potato. Grow into clusters over 12" across in a few years. Very uncommon. Small plants, .75

TEPHROCACTUS TONSA. Pop-Eyes. Globular joints, greenish brown, covered with indentations like small eyes; a few glochids, no spines. Desirable miniature. .35



CACTUS SEEDLINGS

SEED PACKETS. Assorted seeds, ten or more varieties cactus and other succulents mixed. Cultural directions included. .25 ppd.

TEPHROCACTUS STROBILIFORMIS. Pine Cones. Grayish smooth branches resemble elongated pine cones. Rarely bear a papery spine. Single rooted plants soon branch and form intriguing specimens. Very desirable. 1"-2" tall, .35; 3"-4", .70

NYCTOCEREUS SERPENTINUS. Snake Cactus. Beautiful fluted stems thickly starred with red and gray spines. Easily grown and one of the most pleasing. Fragrant flowers of creamy white. Will attain a height of 20 feet in protected locations. 3" tall, .20; 6" tall, .40

OPUNTIA ACANTHOCARPA. Silver Spined Cholla. (Pronounced choy-ya). An erect shrub up to 6 feet high from Arizona and Mexico, California and Utah, with a tall cylindrical stem branching with short joints covered with barbed spines. Each spine covered with a silvery sheath. Young plants, 4" to 6" tall, .35

OPUNTIA BASILARIS, var. *Ramosa*. Beaver Tail. Blue to purple pads without spines, but having tiny spicules. Branches freely from the base. Large rose pink flowers make a show in summer. 2" to 3", .35

OPUNTIA CLAVARIOIDES. Gnome's Throne. Fantastic in form, beautiful in its soft browns and tans, this rare opuntia combines normal and crested growth in unending combinations. It is one of the most unique plants in cactus and succulent circles today. We know of nothing to equal it in beauty and desirability. 3/4", .65; 1"-1 1/2", 1.30; 2"-2 1/2", 2.50



OPUNTIA ELATA. Orange Tuna. Bright orange flowers on almost spineless pads. Native of Paraguay. Likes sun and light watering. 2 1/2" to 3" pot size, .30

OPUNTIA FRAGILIS. Baby Prickles. A winter hardy miniature pad type cactus, native of North America from Canada to Arizona. Small pads 1"-1 1/4" across branch into small low clumps. Some branches are almost cylindrical in form. Yellow flowers. Small, .25

OPUNTIA IMBRICATA. Cane cactus. The joints of this opuntia are cylindric, with prominent tubercles resembling the twists of a rope. Magenta flowers. Fruits turn yellow with age if allowed to remain on the plant. 3"-5" tall, .35

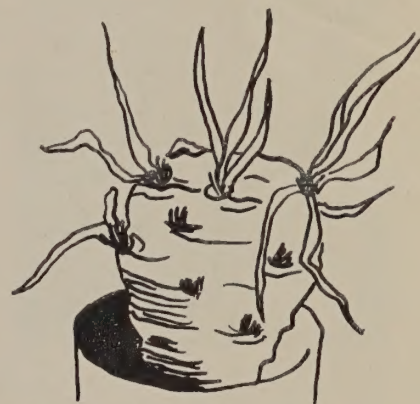
OPUNTIA POLYACANTHA. Hunger Plant. A low growing, rather spiny pad type plant. The Indians could not derive any food from it, hence its nickname. A charm of its own to the cactus lover. Easily grown. Small, .35

OPUNTIA PROLIFERA. San Diego Cholla. This cholla grows to a magnificent bush - 4 feet high in its native hills near San Diego. The fruits form chains or

clusters, growing one out of another. Reddish tint to spines when grown in sun, but greenish in shade. .25

OPUNTIA ROBUSTA. Dollar Cactus. A strong growing tree-like plant from Central Mexico, bearing thick round joints, very smooth, greyish green and very glaucous, with a fine bluish white hue. Some varieties are spiny, others not. Yellow flower. Large dark red apple-shaped fruits have a thick inner layer of red meat of delicate flavor. We offer seedlings that will remain small in small pots, but when planted in the garden will develop into large plants very fast. Little plants about 4" to 6" tall. .35

OPUNTIA SCHICKENDANTZII. Mule Ears. Thin, long pads, covered with widely spaced dots of long glochids. Pads are bright green, flowers yellow, in spring. After the flowers dry, plant the little fruits to obtain a novelty miniature plant. 4" to 8" tall, .25



TEPHROCACTUS TURPINII. Brown Paper Spines. Large oval joints bear tan or brown papery ribands. Long brown glochids. From South America. 2 1/2"-3" tall, .50



OPUNTIA ERECTACLADA. Dominoes. Excellent for miniature gardens. Does not grow large, but branches freely. Occasional long brown hair-like spines give it an unique appearance. From Argentina. Likes good sandy loam, some sun. Small, .25; clusters, .40

OPUNTIA URSINA. Grizzly Bear. Flat pad-shaped opuntia, covered with long hair-like spines, whitish or gray in color. Rapidly disappearing from California's Ord Mountains. 3"-5" tall, .50

OREOCEREUS CELSIANUS. Old Man of the Andes. A fine Old Man from Bolivia. Plants are woolly and white, with stout reddish brown spines. Attain about 3 feet height. Grow slowly, but easily. Like sun. Plants about 6" tall, 1.50

PACHYCREUS PRINGLEI. Mexican Giant. This plant in Baja, California attains enormous size, often weighing many tons, but because they grow slowly they are fine for window garden plants. Good size, .50

PERESKIOPSIS SPECIES. Cactus Vine. A clambering vine with spiny erect stem, and many slender twigs. Leaves are flat and fleshy. Yellow flowers borne on preceding year's growth. 2"-4", .40

REBUTIA MINUSCULA. Red Crown Cactus. Light green spineless ball-shaped plant bears red trumpet-shaped flowers and freely offsets at a very early age. Single plants 1 1/4" diameter, .50

OPUNTIA MAMILATA. Boxing Gloves. Its branches form into crests at the tips. A quaint and unusual specimen. We have never seen two alike. 3" tall, .25; 5" tall, .50